

Auctions.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSEURS HUGHES AND HOUGH
have received instructions from the
Mortgagees to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

TUESDAY,

the 21st May, 1898, at 3 P.M. on the
Premises—ALL THAT VICTORIA
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
known as Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43, BOWMAN
STREET, Victoria, Hongkong, and Re-
gistered in the LAND OFFICE as SECTION F.
AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF
INLAND LOT NO. 1201.

The Property is held for the Balance of
a Term of 999 years from the 23rd June,
1653, granted by the Crown Lease of the
whole of Inland Lot 1201, and the Annual
proportion of Crown Rent Payable in
respect thereof is \$40.26.

For further Particulars and Conditions
of Sale, apply to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers;
Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,
Vendor's Solicitors,
35 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

To Let.

LARGE GODOWN ON KOWLOON PRAYA,
suitable for the Storage of Merchan-
dize or Coal.

GODOWNS, Nos. 720 and 720, PRAYA
EAST, suitable for the Storage of
Merchandise.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, April 14, 1898. 774

TO LET.

COAL GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST,
GODOWN IN BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 2, 1898. 896

TO LET.

2 ROOMS on 2nd Floor No. 8, Queen's
Road Central, suitable for Office.
Rent Moderate.

Apply to
SUI SANG.

On the premises.
Hongkong January 27, 1898. 201

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Kronprinz*, Captain F.
JAMES, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
for counterbalance by the Undersigned, and
to take immediate delivery of their Goods
from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon
TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding their discharge will
be landed into the Godowns of the Hon-
gkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 21st Inst.
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 21st Instant, at 3
P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 13, 1898. 930

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM COPENHAGEN, HAMBURG
AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship
Siam having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
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EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM COPENHAGEN, HAMBURG
AND ANTWERP.

To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE
No. 2 of 1892,
AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION
OF GOTTFRIED EICKHOFF, Ma-
chine Manufacturer and PETER
ERNST THEODOR JUHL, Ma-
chine Constructor, both of 27, Vestor-
brogade, Copenhagen, Denmark, for
LETTERS PATENT for the exclu-
sive use within the Colony of Hong-
kong, of an Invention for "Im-
provements in Machines for Print-
ing Cylindrical Objects" for which
Her Majesty's Letters Patent were
on the 21st day of December, 1896,
granted to the said GOTTFRIED
EICKHOFF and PETER ERNST
THEODOR JUHL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Petition, Specification, and Declara-
tion required by the above cited Ordinance
have been duly filed in the Office of
the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and
that it is the intention of the said GOT-
TFRIED EICKHOFF and PETER ERNST
THEODOR JUHL by MATTHEW JOHN
DESMAN ESQUIRE, their duly authorized
Agent and Attorney, to apply at the Sitting
of the Executive Council hereinafter
mentioned, for LETTERS PATENT for the
exclusive use within the said Colony
of Hongkong of the above named Inven-
tion. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a
copy of the Executive Council before
whose the Matter of the said Petition will
come for decision, will be held in the Council
Chamber, at the Government Offices, Victo-
ria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the
25th day of May, 1898, at 9.30 a.m.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings, 100, Queen's
Road, Hongkong, The Agent and Attorney for the said
GOTTFRIED EICKHOFF
AND
PETER ERNST THEODOR JUHL.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned retires this day
from the Secretaryship of the Society
and Mr. Douglas Jones has been appointed
his successor.

Respectfully Mr. Jones' arrival or until
further notice Mr. W. J. SAUNDERS will
act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDF.

Hongkong, May 16, 1898. 977

TO LET.

N. O. 1. WILD DELL BUILDINGS.

Apply to
RICHARDS ESTATE AND FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, May 16, 1898. 984

WANTED.

AT KENNEDY TOWN HOSPITAL, A EURO-
PEAN WALKMASTER, preferably
a trained one (temporarily). Salary—\$85
a Month, with Ration, Uniform and Quar-
ters.

Apply to
DR. ATKINSON,
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL,
Hongkong, May 16, 1898. 943

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

HANDBOOKS TO SPORT & PASTIME,
70 CENTS EACH.

Sailing, by E. F. Knight.
Dumb-Bells, by E. Knight.
Indian Clubs, by E. Knight and Jenkin.
Rowing and Sculling, by W. E. Woodgate.
Swimming, by M. Cobbett.
L. disc Riding, by H. A. Kerr, V.O.
Cyclists, by H. B. Griffin.
Gymnastic Competition and Display Exercises,
by E. A. Dunn.
Golf, by W. W. L. Allen.
E. King, by R. G. Allen.
Lawn Tennis, by H. W. Withers.
Athletics, by H. B. Griffin.
T. and R. Robots, by Julian Marshall.
Cricket, by H. F. Lyttelton.
Sole Whisk, by R. F. Green.
Billiards, by R. F. Green.
Fencing, by R. F. Green.
The Chess Opening by G. B. R. Kelly.
Whist, by Dr. W. P. L.
Round Games with Cards by B. Kelly.
The Two-Move Chess Problem, by W. E.
Laws.
B. Kelly and C. Kelly, by 'B. Kelly'.
Chess and Euchre, by 'B. Kelly'.
Draughts and Backgammon, by 'B. Kelly'.
Skat, by L. V. D. Kelly.
Riding, by W. A. Kerr, V.O.
Mountain Climbing, by G. B. R. Kelly.
Gymnastics, by R. F. Green.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, May 14, 1898. 920

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA-
VIA, PERUSIAN GULF, CONTIN-
ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *BENGAL*, Captain L.
M. WILSON, R.N.R., carrying Ho-
majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY,
the 28th May, at Noon, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be shipped at Colombo. Inten-
dation proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London (other cargo for London, &c., will
be conveyed via Bombay).

Passes will be received at this Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHEY,
Superintendent,
A. O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, May 16, 1898.

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Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination. Vessels. Agents. Date of Loading.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 20, at 3 p.m.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 27, at 4 p.m.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 25, at 3 a.m.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 20, at noon.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 17, daylight.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 25, at noon.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 20, at noon.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 17, daylight.

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Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 17, daylight.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 25, at noon.

Australian Ports. Olingo (s). Butterfield & Swire. May 20, at noon.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1898.

We hear that the steamer *Esmeralda* has arrived at Amoy.

The British fleet left Chefoo on the 9th inst., for steam tactics and firing, and was expected to return in a day or two, preparatory to proceeding to Weihaiwei.

The crew selected by the Kobe Rowing and Athletic Club for the Interport match at Yokohama on the 21st inst., comprises Sorangen (stroke), Kalkhof, Brockhurst, Mancini and Meek (cox).

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Mr H. N. Cooper £10

The British steamer *Andover*, from Shanghai, reports that at 1 p.m. on 10th May she passed a junk's mast with sail and netting attached, and at 1.35 p.m. bearing a large junk bottom up, Kupchi Point bearing N. 53 W. (mag.) distant 10 miles.

A SHANGHAI contemporary states that the vote of thanks passed by Congress to Admiral Dewey adds ten years to his age limit of retirement, and will make him at the end of the present year the Senior Admiral in the U.S. Navy.

The report of the Po Leung Kuk Society for last year is published in the *Gazette*. Of the persons whose cases have been dealt with during the year 21 were married, 12 adopted, 1 died, 83 males and 120 females were sent home, and 48 women and children still remained in charge of the society.

The *Windom* mentioned in Reuter's telegram, is a new twin-screw boat of 142 tons displacement and 2,000 horse-power, indicated, built at Baltimore. Carlenius is a seagoing on the north coast of Cuba 120 miles east of Havana. In the latest U.S. Navy List, Lieut. John H. Henshaw is put down as commanding the *Windom*.

A court in the employ of the Dairy Farm Company was charged at the Magistrate with stealing seventy-one bottles, of the value of \$2, the property of the Dairy Farm Company. Prisoner admitted the larceny, stating he had taken the bottles to buy samshu. Commander Hastings sentenced prisoner to forty-two days' hard labour.

The plague returns issued by the Sanitary Board show that for the week ended May 14 there were 179 cases and 157 deaths. During the twenty-four hours ended noon yesterday there were 21 cases and 15 deaths, and during the following twenty-four hours there were 18 cases and 19 deaths.

This afternoon, the annual meeting of the Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong was held in the office of the China Fire Insurance Co. The following Committee was elected for the ensuing year:—Messrs J. B. Coughlin (Chairman), H. Crombie, C. H. Lamont, W. H. T. Davis, R. Fahrman, W. H. Hill and J. H. Lewis.

A letter from Mr C. F. Tromlett, H.B.M. Consul at Saigon, is published in the *Gazette*, with the following enclosure giving the latest decision of the Council of Health:—
"Vessels from Hongkong without passengers or 'susceptible' cargo will be visited at Cape St. James, and, if the doctor sees no reason to the contrary, will be permitted to proceed to Saigon. At Saigon the crew must be kept on board. Cargo must be discharged by them. Cargo must be loaded by them. Ship to be disinfected. Port to remain on board. Libre pratique on the ninth day as previously. Drinking water to be renewed on arrival."

VESSELS AT THE DOCKS.—At Rotonde: Holstein, Isidoro Pons, Pina Chon Kiao, Adria.

Competition.—Coptic.
Abdenn.—(None).

SLIGHTLY used Pianos, cheap, to clear for the summer, easy terms, full guarantee.—Robinson Piano Co.

The Yau Tuen and the Chiefs of Negri Sembilan have issued a special Government Gazette containing a notification of neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States. They will accept of no arms or munitions resorting to Port Dickson or Pengkalen Kompass to coal or refuel. It also empowers the Harbour Masters of those ports to detain men of war there by force if necessary. (Selah).

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

It is a splendid remedy for bowel complaints in their various forms, both for adults and children. It is just such a medicine as every family should keep at hand, and especially during the summer season when colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhœa, bloody flux and cholera infantum are most prevalent. A few doses of this remedy will check any ordinary attack of these diseases. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take, children like it. Sold everywhere. Price 30 cts. and 60 cts. General Agents—WATSON & CO.

THE WAR.

IN THE BELEAGUERED CITY OF MANILA.

A SPANISH VIEW OF COMMODORE DEWEY'S STRATEGY.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. AMERICAN ORDERS TO THE *ESMERALDA*.

WANTED: A CONSUL. THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH RESIDENTS.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THEIR SAFETY. ECLIPSEMENT INSULTED BY SPANISH OFFICERS.

AMPLE APOLOGY BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MANILA, May 7.

Commodore Dewey and his doughty men had just concluded the naval engagement off Cavite, and had withdrawn for refreshments before completing their work ashore, when the *Esmeralda* steamed slowly into Manila Bay on the morning of the 1st of May. We had shipped a pilot at Corregidor to navigate us through the Spanish mine-fields, and it was from him we first learned the story of how the defences of the Bay were rushed by the United States squadron. Our pilot was evidently of opinion that the American Commodore had taken a mean advantage of the defenders. He felt aggrieved. Dewey had not "played the game" according to the Spanish notions. He had selected "an opening" with which the military automation in the Captain General's palace was unfamiliar. Mines had been laid in the narrow channel. Commodore Dewey refused to test them and entered by the broad channel. The Spaniards had not expected him on Sunday, least of all at such an early hour, and he had given no notice of his intention to enter. He came in the dead of night, without a light showing. He did not ask for a pilot. He did not stop to exchange compliments with the improvised batteries on Corregidor. In fact, Commodore Dewey had taken his Spanish opponents out of the beaten track entirely, and had developed an independent line of play totally at variance with what was expected of him, and was now disposing himself with his pieces and pawns inside the Bay to the obvious discomfort of the other side.

Little wonder that one of the ship's company should ask our pilot of the lugubrious countenance if he expected the American ships to enter with their lights burning, like so many ocean liners, and bands playing "The Star Spangled Banner." As the *Olympia* and her consorts steamed across the Bay to re-engage the enemy, the dispatch boat McCulloch steamed out to meet us. Coming down our port side, she was a "targeted" vessel, we had an excellent opportunity of studying the passes of the little cruiser. Her commander hailed us, and gave Captain Taylor the following orders: "Stay where you are until we have finished the little job we have in hand. Then when you see the fleet going towards the city, follow up and anchor, and report yourself to the Commander-in-Chief. Allow no communication with the shore, either of passengers or crew." I was told that he added, "and especially newspaper men," but as Nelson had a blind eye at the Battle of the Baltic I may have been afflicted similarly with a deaf ear at the Battle of Cavite. At any rate, it was quite evident that, in allowing the *Esmeralda* to run the blockade, Commodore Dewey was at least determined to prevent the possibility of information reaching the city that might be detrimental to his interests. When the *Esmeralda* was permitted to approach the mouth of the Pasig it was late in the afternoon. No one came off in response to the steamer's repeated signals that she had mails on board. Not even the fact that she came from a plague-stricken port and had not been in quarantine induced the Health Officer of the Port to come on board, so there was no help for it but to tie up for the night. That night the McCulloch was steaming in close proximity to the shore, undetected by a primitive battery of three guns on the point of the breakwater, her crew being busy taking soundings within rifle shot of the breakwater and the entrance to the river. One of her boats had reconnoitered the river itself. The McCulloch anchored beside us for the night, steaming out into the bay at dawn.

On the afternoon of the 2nd inst., when I was ordered to land, Manila was in a paroxysm of fear. We found a heavy chain drawn across the mouth of the river, and a number of heavy barges moored there to prevent the entrance of an enemy. The river was thronged with shipping, barges, passenger boats, fishing craft, coasting steamers, and armed launches. From a large lighter on the left bank, a body of artillerymen was unshipping several machine guns, and taking them into the walled city. An air of stupor pervaded the place. Their occupation gone, Custom House officials, Harbour Office underlings, seafaring men, fishermen, and river-side coolies and lightermen lounged about indifferently, apparently by no means concerned in the movement of the hostile fleet in the bay than the average Hongkong official in the permanent prosperity of the Colony. A perfunctory glance at my change of regiment and a more detailed search through my writing material and telegram forms sufficed to pain me into the city.

This position was unpleasant. Without knowing a word of Spanish, I had to find

my way about a beleaguered city momentarily expecting bombardment. My first enquiry was for the British Consulate. There, at any rate, I would receive advice. The Consulate was in charge of a coolie, who did not understand English! Had I been a resident of Manila I would have known that the Consulate was the last place where I might expect to meet the British Consul at two o'clock in the afternoon. Had I known my way about the Consulate I might have seen on the notice board, inside the office upstairs, a notice to the effect that under certain conditions British subjects might see their diplomatic representative in his house in one of the most distant suburbs of Manila, some two or three miles away, but being a total stranger to the place and unacquainted with the Consular habits of Manila I did not know of the existence of any such notice, nor would its perusal have been of the slightest advantage to me then. In order to prevent any misconceptions from these remarks it ought to be borne in mind that the bombardment of the city was expected within an hour or two, and that the British Consulate is in the heart of the business quarter of the city where danger is greatest and where considerable damage is almost certain to follow upon bombardment. On a subsequent visit to the Consulate, I found the two following notices, amongst others relating to the dangerous state of the city, on the Consular notice board:—

"British subjects wishing to avail of the opportunity, probably the last, of going on board British vessels in port should form a party within forty-eight hours, when an official commission will accompany them on board."

"British Consulate, Manila 2nd May, 1898."

"Notice."

"This Consulate has arranged with several masters of British vessels to take on board British subjects who may wish to do so, at the rate of \$5 per person per day."

The English is Consul!

From personal experience, it is only fair to state that I found both Mr Rawson-Walker, the British Consul, and the Vice-Consul, Mr Ramsden, extremely courteous gentlemen. As a transient visitor I have deemed it best, notwithstanding the reiterated solicitations of prominent British residents in Manila, to avoid any discussion of the strained relations existing between the official and unofficial sections.

With the friendly aid of a Spaniard, I was able to reach the Manila Club at 12 mites, a splendidly situated establishment on the sea front some two miles distant from the business quarter. In placing me safely in a train car, a carriage being unobtainable, this friend in need was careful to explain to my coolies that whoever spoke to them or attempted to stop them they were to state that I was an Englishman, Spaniard, and that above all things I was not "an American." The first man I met on the steps of the Club was Mr W. A. Duff, fresh from the coalfields of Cuba, where he had been prospecting for the Philippines Exploration Company.

The British community was in a state of intense excitement. Nor is this to be wondered at. On the previous morning, from the verandah of the Club as it is in a private box at the play, they had witnessed the naval fight in Cavite Bay (which might be said to be enclosed by an imaginary line drawn from the Club to Cavite Point) and the subsequent destruction of the *Arcenal* and forts. On their left, inside the Bay and near the establishment of the Cable Companies' staff, there is a small fort and powder magazine, on their right, at the southern end of the Luneta, heavily constructed earthworks with three 10-inch guns. In the event of a bombardment, both of these defences are likely to draw the American fire, when the result may be very disastrous for the Club, at present not only a rendezvous but a haven of refuge for the outlying Britishers. It was from this Luneta battery that some shots were fired at the American fleet on the Sunday. One of the solid shots fired in reply by the *Olympia* landed on the Luneta, and was an object of interest for the Spaniards. A very few well-directed shots from the American ships will soon demolish the earthworks and destroy these beautiful guns.

Taking the most sanguine view of the situation, the position of the Foreign community, other than Spaniards, cannot be regarded as other than precarious. Throughout the internecine struggle between the natives and their Spanish rulers, there has prevailed a friendly feeling on the part of the natives towards the English and other foreign residents, whose lives and property have been invariably respected. Knowing this I was not astonished, therefore, to find on my arrival here that the British community apprehend no danger from the rebel party. But most of the women and children, Spanish as well as British, have been removed to the country some four or five miles inland, and should the rebels get out of hand and resort to a massacre the position of all, to my mind, is perilous in the extreme. This opinion is not shared in by the majority of the Britishers, and as they know the natives best their view of the situation is probably the more correct one. Another unsafe element in the insubstantial mixture of natives, half-breeds, Spaniards, and foreign houses. Outside the business quarter, out in the suburbs of San Mateo, Bay, Anna, Ermita and Malabo, &c., there is no attempt to separate into foreign and native quarters, with the result that the

British residents are widely scattered over a district ranging from four to eight miles square. Food is getting scarce, butcher meat being already at \$1 per lb., and I hear that the supplies of flour and other staples are almost exhausted. The pay of the poorly-fed Spanish soldiery is now two months in arrears, and if the Americans maintain an effective blockade and the Spaniards fail to arrange with the rebels for a food supply from the country I fail to see how it is possible to avoid an outbreak of the soldiers and the looting of those who have little stores of provisions. The foreign residents of Manila fear such an outbreak more than anything else. The presence of a foreign men-of-war in the Bay is in itself reassuring, and will have a moral effect upon the Spanish soldiers. It is hoped all danger is now over, but for the first few days after my arrival here I would not have been astonished had a very serious outbreak occurred. Hongkong, it might be said, was the starting point of the American fleet. English sympathies were with the Americans. Even the rebels discriminated between Spaniards and English. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the Spaniards, after witnessing the destruction of their fleet, such as it was, and the desolation of Cavite, should have become embittered towards the Englishmen within their grasp. One English gentleman was shot upon by a group of Spanish officers, another was greeted with a "volley" of indecent Spanish epithets. No complaint was made to the British Consul, so far as I am aware. No formal complaint was made anywhere. But the incidents had been brought to the notice of the Captain General, who, with that courtesies of spirit so characteristic of the Spanish race, forwarded a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the English Club (Mr J. Williamson) tending a graceful apology and intimating that he had issued an order to the garrison threatening severe pains and penalties to all offenders, whether officers or common soldiers, against the British community.

In Hongkong, a very low estimate has been formed of the Captain General on account of the venality of his bombastic proclamation, with which you are already familiar, but down here a totally different view of the proclamation is taken by the foreigners. Astonishment is the prevalent feeling. The past reputation of General Augustin is so high and he is regarded as a soldier of such obvious instincts that his promulgation of such a villainous proclamation is attributed to a lax supervision of what he was signing. Its composition is certainly not his. The author by this time probably regrets its production; and it is generally believed that General Augustin would give anything to have it recalled and its effects annulled.

It is not, however, to be thought that the situation will have changed; but I think the position of the Britishers may be fairly summed up in three words—precarious but hopeful.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE U. S. FLEET.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH GUNBOAT AT MANILA.

THE REBELS AT CAVITE.

Hongkong, May 10.

Shortly after noon yesterday, the American cruiser *McCulloch* arrived from Manila with dispatches. The cruiser did not come into British waters, but anchored in Kowloon Bay. Affairs are quiet at Manila; the American fleet still being at Cavite. There is considerable daily correspondence between the fleet and the Spanish authorities, but no signs of the surrender of the city.

On the return of the *McCulloch* from Hongkong, Commodore Dewey raised his Rear-Admiral's flag, which was greeted with the usual salutes and great cheering from the ships. On May 12, a small Spanish gunboat, named the *Callao*, sailed into Manila Bay, with signals flying, inquiring where she could find the Spanish fleet. A few shots from the guns of the *Raiden* brought down the Spanish flag, and a white flag was hoisted. Her crew were landed on parole, and an American crew put on board hauled up the Stars and Stripes. The *Callao* had returned from a sixteen months' cruise in the South, and was totally ignorant of the events that had transpired during the last few months. Accompanied by the *Concord*, the captured gunboat steamed past Manila, and anchored at Cavite. The *Callao* is a nice, handy little ship, and considered a good prize.

Last week, Mr O. F. Williams, U. S. Consul at Manila, who accompanied the fleet from Hongkong, landed at Cavite, which is in the hands of the rebels, and was received with a great ovation. Men, women and children crowded round to shake hands with the Consul, and two thousand people followed him through the streets shouting "Viva los Americanos." Mr Rawson-Walker, the British Consul, accompanied Mr Williams. Rear-Admiral Dewey has written home to the State Department, informing them of the part Mr Williams has taken in affairs at Manila, and asking them to convey their thanks to Mr Williams.

It is not expected that Admiral Dewey will bombard Manila; but will maintain his peaceful blockade of the port until the arrival of the troops from San Francisco in the City of Peking. The American citizens' Committee is expected shortly at Manila. The *Charleston* is a steel cruiser with a displacement of 4,412 tons, and of 16,000 indicated horse power. She carries

two 8-in., six 6-in., four 6-pounder quick-firing guns, two 3-pounder quick-firing guns, and six machine guns, and carries 1,000 tons of coal.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES.

A private telegram to the *Singapore Free Press* dated Hongkong, May 8, states that four or five of the principal Philipinos are leaving Hongkong for Manila in the American cruiser *McCulloch*.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the "China Mail.")

LONDON, 13th May, 1898.

THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR.

The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera has arrived at Martinique from Cape Verde. A great naval action appears to be inevitable.

The Americans have made simultaneous attacks on Cienfuegos, where they attempted a landing, and on Cardenas. They were repulsed at both places. The engagement at Cardenas was desperate. The torpedo vessel *Windsor*, supported by two gunboats, entered the port, but the Spanish fire smashed her boilers and disabled her. The gunboat *Hudson* endeavoured to tow her off, when a Spanish shell exploded her magazine, killing a lieutenant and six men and wounding all but three of the crew.

SALE OF RACER GALTEE-MORE.

The Russian Government has purchased the racehorse *Galtee-More* for £25,000.

THE GARRISON OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

The Right Hon. W. St. John Brodribb, Under Secretary of State for War, denies that the Highland Infantry and Yorkshires will go to Wei-hai-wei.

(Special to the "N.C. Daily News.")

EVACUATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

Kobe, 11th May, 1898.

At a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on Monday, it was decided to order the evacuation of Weihaiwei, the Imperial approval being obtained. Orders have been issued for six steamers to be chartered as transports.

The Japanese Consulate having been burnt at Shao, a man-of-war has been ordered thither from Korea.

The protocol of the Russo-Japanese Convention recognising the independence of Korea, was published in the *Official Gazette* yesterday. It is practically as follows:—
1.—Russia and Japan shall unreservedly recognise the independence of Korea.

2.—In the event of Korea applying for aid for advisers regarding internal administration or for officers to train her army of police, to which request the two shall be dealt with by the two countries jointly.

3.—Russia recognises that many Japanese subjects are actually residing in Korea, and that Japanese have already considerable commercial and industrial interests at stake in the country, so Russia undertakes not to attempt in future to retard their development.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notes are issued from the Observatory:—

On the 10th at 11.35 a.m. The barometer has fallen rapidly in China, especially in the North. A depression, moving eastwards on the mainland, seems to be approaching the neighbourhood of Shanghai. Pressure appears to be highest in the Pacific to the S. of Japan. Gradients slightly S. winds. Forecast:—moderate S.E. and S.W. showery.

The *Japan Mail* remarks by way of contradicting a statement in the *Yei* that "the Customs returns do not show any import of rice from Hongkong." If that is so the Customs Returns must be exceedingly defective. Thousands of tons of rice have arrived in Kobe from Hongkong this year.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

A TELEGRAM dated the 6th inst. received by the local mandarins from Chinling reports the existence of a serious rebellion amongst the people of Ichou and Tschoucho prefectures, Shantung province. Seriousness is the rebellion considered to be by the officials in Shantung that Governor Chang Ja-mei, who was then passing through on a tour of military inspection through the province, had to defer the further progress of his tour and start at once for the provincial capital (Chinan), in order to direct the assembling of extra troops against the rebels and the forwarding of supplies for the troops in the field.—*N.C. Daily News*.

The Taigai Doshikwa, the association which has been taking up a strong attitude on the Far Eastern question, disapproves of the assurance obtained by Japan from China that no part of the province of Fushien shall be leased or ceded to any foreign Power. They maintain that it is natural that a country should declare that it will not cede any part of its dominion to another Power, and the action of Japan in demanding such an assurance tends to approve the aggressive action of Russia, Germany and France. The assurance not to cede territory in South China will not serve to restore the balance of power in North China, which has been disturbed. They further assert that, when China declares that she will not cede the territory in question to a foreign Power, it is impossible for Japan to occupy any part in case of need in future. The assurance tends to impair the right of Japan in that respect.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

IT IS REMARKABLE.

SAYS MR W. WILSON. THE POLYPUAR CHAMBERLAIN AT RAWALPINDI AND MURRAY. "How Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has attained a prominence in this district, and though it has only been introduced a few months it has taken the lead. From panacea made by my customers who have used this remedy, I am convinced that it possesses exceptional qualities. I never hesitate to recommend it to all who are in need of a good cough mixture." CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is for sale everywhere. Price 30 cts. and 60 cts. General Agents—WATSON & CO.

LARGE SEIZURE OF SPIRITS.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DISTILLERY.

On Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, Detective Inspector Moffatt, and a party of police, by virtue of a warrant, searched a house at No. 3 Sai On Lane, and seized a large quantity of alleged illicit spirits. The two accountants were also arrested. On entering the house, the Inspector went for the accountants, and during his search of the premises the men accompanied him. On the ground floor twelve or thirteen men were working at spirit stills. The Police seized 160 jars of Chinese spirits, some on the ground floor, and some in a casklet; 6 large earthenware jars capable of holding from 60 to 80 gallons each. These jars were almost full of Chinese spirits, and one of the jars contained spirit that was quite warm. Six stills were found working at the back of the ground floor, and from each of these the Inspector took a jar of samshu. The remainder of the seizure consisted of 52 buckets of sugar, 122 earthenware jars of sugar, 322 jars of melted rice, 19 round pots of rice, 7 bags of rice, a bucket of rice, a large quantity of empty jars, and between 30 and 40 large jars of vinegar. Inspector Moffatt also seized the books in the accountants' room.

At the Magistrate's to-day, before Commander Hastings, Chan Kiat and Chan Kun, accountants, were charged with unlawfully distilling intoxicating liquor, to wit Chinese spirits, without a licence, on 14th inst.

Mr Gudge appeared for the defence. After Inspector Moffatt had given his evidence, the case was adjourned until 2 p.m. on the 17th inst., bail of \$300 each being a lowed. The samples of spirits were ordered to be delivered to the analyst.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

Monday, May 10.

MANA SINGH v. YEUNG KAU. This was a petition for leave to appeal against the judgment of Mr Justice Wilson in a case in which Mana Singh claimed from Yeung Kau, the sum of \$800, being principal and interest on a promissory note due on 29th June, 1897, given by the defendant to one Yeung Sen, and endorsed to the plaintiff. His Lordship in his judgment quoted a judgment of the Full Court in a similar case, and gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff with costs. He said there was no distinction between the present and the former case, and decided against a plea of infancy.

The Court suggested a course of argument that Mr Francis should show the difference in his case from that of *Yeung Kiu Shing v. Ng Pak Yu*, decided by the Full Court on 29th March, 1895, and if he showed, successfully, that he ought to be allowed to impeach that case, then the arguments on the merits of the judgment would follow.

Mr Francis argued that while an infant might make himself liable for necessities, it was perfectly clear on point of law that he could not make a promissory note and contract. The contract was not merely voidable but void. In any case an infant still under twenty-one years when sued on the note he was not in a position to have affirmed it. He submitted that the contract in this case was one which was absolutely void. Recently in England the old common law with reference to the liabilities of infants had been rendered more stringent, and a special act had been passed which made void only at Common Law, and also made affirmation of contract voidable, and not void, and surrounded it with a greater number of safeguards. He asked what was the effect of this Section 11, Ordinance 14, of 1873?

Mr Francis was proceeding to deal with some references made in *Ng Pak Yu's* case to the history of the Section, when Mr Pollock objected on the ground that Mr Francis was endeavouring to pick holes in the previous judgment.

Mr Francis said he proposed to show their Lordships that that judgment of the Full Court on the point in question was plainly and manifestly unsound, and according to the custom of the Bench. He proposed and he submitted he should be allowed to show that that decision was erroneous.

The Chief Justice said that was going into the merits of the judgment, the validity and worth of the argument. Mr Francis said he had no means of questioning the judgment unless he was prepared to say that it was clearly bad in law. Mr Pollock contended that his friend ought to quote a definite case to show that the Court might not be bound to the previous decision.

Mr Francis said he had to ask his friend for his authority. He (Mr Francis) thought he was of sufficient position and standing to have his word accepted that he had a thoroughly sound argument to put before their Lordships. The position was a peculiar one, and there were admitted exceptions. He was entitled to show that this case was an exception, and if he could show that it was contrary to the decided principles and decided cases it was absolutely essential he should be permitted to show that that decision was contrary to the principles of interpretation. This was one of the exceptional cases in which Courts did re-consider former decisions.

After their Lordships had consulted, the Chief Justice said he felt some difficulty in the matter. The Court had thought the case decided in 1895 was still a great deal in Mr Francis's way, and to get it out of the way they suggested the course of argument. Of course, when the Court suggested a course of argument, he thought it was usual for counsel to comply with the course laid down. At the same time, if Mr Francis felt he could not do justice to his client without going into the further merits of the judgment, he felt inclined to comply with his course.

Mr Justice Wilson agreed with that course simply because it is an appeal from my decision. Mr Francis said it was clear on the very face of Section 11 that it did not alter the common law. He found that the Section only professed to enable an infant to sue and to be sued. The words of the Section in England, at the time these Ordinances were passed did not allow of an infant suing in Her Majesty's courts without a friend. The law was that an infant could not be sued except through his guardian, and a writ of summons would not lie against a person known to be an infant. He submitted that it was the right of the infant to set up this defence; it was something more than an ordinary right as between man and man. It was the right of the infant of his age to defend himself against his own involuntary dealings. It was a very sacred right to which the courts, both of common law and equity, had safely guarded. If the words of Section 11 were intended to prevent him setting up the defence which the common law of England had provided him with, he would not be satisfied with any rule or interpretation which had ever been applied to it. Mr Pollock quoted a number of cases in answer to Mr Francis.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SQUASH FOUR RACE.

This, the first of a series of races by which the Club hopes to bring about an increase of enthusiasm in sporting matters, and a much-needed improvement in form, was won on Saturday evening last. Three boats entered and all started:—

Leah.—A. A. Alves (Stroke), J. D. Molison (No. 3), W. Stupani (No. 2), T. Muck (No. 1), E. White (Cox). *Thistle*.—A. E. Alves (Stroke), G. R. Stevens (No. 3), F. Lammert (No. 2), B. Horbas (No. 1), H. W. Kennet (Cox). *Haribone*.—J. H. R. Mance (Stroke), W. Armstrong (No. 3), P. Hyndman (No. 2), J. D. Dobby (No. 1), Eric Grant Smith (Cox).

The boats put off from the Club at 8.15 p.m., and pulled over to the family pier, a launch with members following at 8.30 p.m. An excellent start was effected by Mr Meagans, the boats getting away with not three inches difference. All three kept well together, *Thistle* leading. Passing the Torpedo-boat canber the *Leah* spurred and came through in grand style. The others would not be beaten, however, and at 26.3 Godown Pier it was still an open race. *Leah* kept it up, and finished two lengths ahead of *Thistle*, who was half-length ahead of *Koribone*.

THE LATE DR U I KAI.

Mr Ho Tung, the Hon. Treasurer of the late Dr U-I-Kai's widow and children's Fund begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—

T. Jackson	50
Mrs Ho Tung	50
Yue Yik Choo	50
Hon. J. J. Ball-Irving	25
Lee Wei Chuan	25
Ho Fook	25
Benjamin, Kelly and Potts	25
Ramjani and Arab	25
Wong Tai Fung	25
Wong Yip Sun	25
Dr. J. M. Arkison	25
Cheng Wo Hin	20
Sin Tak Fan	20
Min Lik Tsz	15
Wong Tsz Ying	10
Wong Kam Fok	10
Gau, B. Veitch	10
V. A. C. II.	10
Li Sing	10
Li Ki Tung	10
Chow Sui Lum	10
Chow Hing Kiu	10
Chai On Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	10
Mole Yau Lam	10
Li Hong Mei	10
Ng Yuen Hing Hong	10
Rev. T. W. Pearce.	10
A Friend	10
Chow Hon Wa	5
Yan Bo Choy	5
Yao Sze Ping	5
Lo Cheung-ku	5
Lo Cheung-shu	5
Ma Lai Tong	5
Chau Fo Tung	5
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